

SPORTS

RUGBY: TRAINEES DEFEAT THEIR TEACHERS

In the first match of the traditional international rugby tournament in Moscow, the USSR B Team defeated the Polish team 7-0.

In other words, the former trainees have now defeated their teachers. Twenty years ago Polish players gave their young Soviet counterparts, who were making a timid debut in the international arena, their first lesson in rugby.

The present tournament is the ninth. The first took place in 1974, in Moscow, when the first Soviet National Team was formed and won third prize. Subsequent tournaments took place in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kharkov, Kazan, and Zhilouin, while for the last two years, the venue has been Moscow. The current tournament will close on September 10.



The second USSR national team playing against Poland.
Photo by Sergei Proskov

LAST GAMES BEFORE WORLD CUP

Having won 3-0 against Poland, the Soviet volleyball team has for the fifth time emerged victorious in the Vladimir Savin International Tournament, the finals of which were held in Leningrad. The Soviet athletes lost one game out of the five they played.

The Polish team came second, and the Japanese third who beat their Czechoslovak opponents 3-2.

"I was disappointed with our team's performance at the cham-

FIRST-TIME TENNIS CHAMPIONS

At the Soviet tennis championships, the winners in the single sets are, for the first time, Lyudmila Makarova of the Moscow Region, who beat Nina Avdeyeva of Kiev, and Konstantin Pugayev of Moscow. His final game against another Muscovite Alexander Zverev went on for more than three hours.

In the doubles event, the Moscow duo Svetlana Chernova and Yuliya Kashevskaya beat Avdeyev and Yelena Yeliseyenko of Donetsk. Among the men's doubles the experienced Pugayev and Vadim Borisov of Moscow lost to Alexander Bogomolov, also of Moscow, and to Sergei Leon'yuk of Minsk.

The championship ended with the final mixed doubles. The gold medals were taken by Natalia Chmyreva of Moscow and Sergei Leon'yuk who beat Yulia Salnikova and Alexander Bogomolov. The bronze medal was awarded to Svetlana Chernova and Konstantin Pugayev.



The new Soviet national tennis champion — Lyudmila Makarova.
Photo by Andrey Golovanov

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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SOVIET CYCLISTS STEP BACK

Soviet road racers have only won one bronze medal in the world championship held in the vicinity of the beautiful town of Goodwood, on the coast of south-east England. This was awarded to them after they finished in third place in the 100 km event.

Before the race they were seriously regarded as likely main medal-winners. During the Moscow Olympics of 1980 they won both the team and the road race, and in last year's world championship in Czechoslovakia they came second as a team, while Andrei Vedenikov won the group event.

At Goodwood, the winner of the group race was 26-year-old Birnir Drogan of the GDR, who came first at the Moscow Olympics. He did the 183.4 km event in 4 hours 17 min and 48 sec. The runner-up was Francois Vermeulen of Belgium, and Jurg Brugman of

Switzerland came third. The Soviet racer Pyotr Ugnatov was the 18th and Yuli Kostin — the 25th to finish.

Mandy Jones of Britain, the winner of the 81 km race, a group event which is now included in the Olympic programme, Maria Caneva, a bronze medalist, was awarded Gerda Siemers of Bulgaria, Irena Polivkova of the Soviet Union was the 16th to finish.

The best "harvest" of 1981 was "gathered" in the Olympic programme by the factors who did as well as last year — three golds in silver, and three bronzes. The Soviet team has only just two golds, and two bronzes, which for them is a step back.

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Belgium.

The second USSR national team playing against Poland.
Photo by Sergei Proskov

SARAJEVO PREPARES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Cranes are busy at work till late at night at the foot of Mountnail Mountain in the outskirts of Sarajevo. Very soon high-rise blocks of a new residential estate, intended for the athletes who are to compete in the 14th Winter Olympics, will be going up here. After the Games are over, and the athletes have gone home, Sarajevans will move into the flats.

The Olympic Village is in a convenient location. From here buses will convey the athletes to the competition areas.

Construction work has been completed on the Zeta Palace of Ice Sports. It will provide the main arena for the figure-skating contests and hockey matches.

This December, more than eight thousand spectators will pack its stands to watch the world junior figure-skating championship. Next to Zeta is a complex for speed-skating contests. Seats for more than ten thousand people will be arranged around an oval ice-rink.

Mandy Jones of Great Britain crosses the finishing line to win the women's world championship road race at Goodwood.
Photo AP

THE DANGERS OF CHESS

Nothing good will come of such new-fangled enterprises. Such might be the moral to be derived from the story of American engineer, Ken Thompson, a New Jersey Bell Company employee who invented a chess computer.

The computer — nicknamed Bell — caused a bit of a rumpus in chess circles after it won the world championship for players of its ilk, in 1980. Its style of play aroused enormous interest among those responsible for devising chess programmes and even among chess-players themselves, who continued however to persist in their belief that even the most powerful computer was no match for a grandmaster. As is well known, the USSR has the strongest chess school in the world and Mikha-

il Botvinnik, one of the leading world champions in the field, is, as it happens, engaged on a study of computer chess. It was quite natural, therefore, that Thompson should receive an invitation from the USSR Sports Committee to come to Moscow to demonstrate his electronic "brain-child".

Handing in his baggage at the John Kennedy Airport, in New York, Thompson boarded a plane for Moscow only to find, having arrived at his destination, that the computer had disappeared. After a thorough search had been made not only of Moscow Airport, but also of all those where Thompson had been in transit en route, it was discovered, after a few telephone calls to America, that Bell had been paid off once he had paid a \$300 fine.

In answer to the question whether Bell could have military significance, Thompson replied as follows: "Only if you threw it from a plane and landed on someone's head." Computer weighs 25 kilograms.

New York Airport customs officials who, however, had considered it necessary to detain Bell's owner because of the exceptional importance of the undertaking the Soviet Union had given not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This provides a vivid testimony of the Soviet dedication to the cause of peace at the same time as it laid down in the UN Charter.

On his part, J. Pérez de Cuellar praised Soviet foreign policy as being invariably aimed at strengthening peace and mutual understanding between nations. He noted the exceptional importance of the undertaking the Soviet Union had given not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This provides a vivid testimony of the Soviet dedication to the cause of peace at the same time as it laid down in the UN Charter.

The two sides expressed their concern over the acute conflicts aggravating the situation in many areas of the world. In the connection, the Soviet leader stressed the need to work for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, through collective efforts by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the invariable Soviet Union's support for the UN efforts to reduce the nuclear threat. He

victor later stressed the need to work for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, through collective efforts by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A meeting later took place between the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and J. Pérez de Cuellar.

ensure international security and development of cooperation between states in keeping with the UN Charter.

The West German Chancellor

condemned the attempts to solve conflicts by means of discriminatory economic measures, such as those the Reagan administration imposed on its allies in an attempt to disrupt the mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. "The FRG government will continue to oppose these attempts," he added.

The press conference held for the guests on board the "Sovietka" was addressed by Leonid Bagrov, Minister of the RSFSR River Fleet.

Representatives of about 80 countries went on the trip and this is what two of them thought of it.

In the course of investigating

for other KOR leaders who are still in hiding:

A search has been announced

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THE WORLD

INDIA BACKS

PALESTINIAN PATRIOTS

New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has sent a letter to Yasir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paying a tribute of respect to the Palestinian people who have suffered great losses in the struggle for their inalienable right to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Having stressed the heroism displayed by the PLO in countering the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Indira Gandhi points out that the PLO is entering a new stage in its struggle in the country to raise funds for the Palestinians, who have fallen victims to Israel's barbarous act of aggression.

TUC SAYS BRITAIN MUST QUIT EEC

Brighton. The British workers are convinced that Britain should withdraw from the Common Market. The delegates attending the 114th TUC Conference have resolutely declared that the EEC membership is doing Britain's economy irreparable harm, and jeopardizes the country's national interests.

Each new day of the EEC membership means heavy blows dealt against Britain's national wealth and its industries, and prevents the country from getting out of its economic crisis, noted R. Halverston, del-

igate of the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union. The Common Market siphons capital out of Britain and aggravates unemployment. Whatever price Britain will have to pay in order to leave the EEC will be negligible in comparison with the heavy burden which the EEC membership places on everyone's shoulders in this country, he said.

The TUC delegates have adopted a resolution demanding Britain's withdrawal from the EEC.

PARTY CONGRESS ORIENTATES CHINA

(Continued from page 1)
The new Constitution cancels the post of Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, with "only the General Secretary of the Party" being in top position.

In its foreign policy section, the report says that China "will maintain independent foreign policies". Chairman Hu did not dismiss the possibility that "the Sino-Soviet relations might move towards normalization".

Eduard RYABTSEV

Reagan's plans to 'close down' the Palestinian issue

The White House's "new" initiative aimed at solving the Palestinian issue appears to be an attempt by Ronald Reagan to achieve by diplomatic means what Menachem Begin has failed to accomplish with his murderous aggression against Lebanon.

Today official Washington is giving wide publicity to "the new realism" of its approach to the solution of the Middle East problem presenting it as "the only way to achieve lasting peace in the area. In essence, however, this "realism" amounts to no more than the United States' persisting in its dogged belief that it should continue to pursue the anti-Arab Camp David course, in other words, Washington categorically rejects the idea of an independent Palestinian state.

Advocating multilateral talks, the American president denies the possibility that the Palestine Liberation Organization might take part in them—this despite the fact that the PLO has to be a key party in such talks and is recognized by the international community as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Reagan himself, within the Camp David framework, Reagan proposes that in five years time

the self-governing West Bank and Gaza Strip become associated with Jordan, hoping that in this way the Palestinians will dissolve in that country, thus "closing down" the Palestinian issue forever.

This is not the first time that the United States and Israel have attempted, under one guise or another, to achieve this very aim in the Middle East. Why then is the American administration now so optimistic about this "new" Reagan initiative?

There is a simple answer to this question. The head of the American government believes that a "favourable situation" has emerged in the area. Whereas the whole of mankind looks on Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon as a tragedy, Reagan views it merely as a favourable backdrop which allows him to exert unprecedented pressure on the Arab countries in order to involve them in the Camp David process.

Hoping to gain political capital among the Arab states, the Washington administration has asked Tel Aviv to stop setting up new settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. If we examine the entire

Camp David process to date, we shall see that the United States has made more than enough requests of this sort of Israel, while the latter has continued to pursue those policies on the occupied territories which best suit its expansionist designs.

The Begin cabinet has rejected Reagan's "new" initiative out of hand, as it would formally restrict Israel's freedom of action in the occupied Arab lands, and it immediately announced plans for the foundation of new settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The entire Middle East experience shows that each time Israel ostentatiously parades its non-existent differences with the United States, it is preparing to embark on yet another adventure against neighbouring Arab states. This is what happened, for instance, before the annexation of the Golan Heights belonging to Syria, and at the time that Israel was preparing to launch its aggression against Lebanon.

Seen in this light, the American president's recent proposals provide yet more evidence that Washington's entire Middle East diplomacy is tailored to protect Israel's special interests. And this is because there exists a strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv which aims at strengthening the American and Israeli positions in the area to the detriment of the national interests of the Arab peoples.



This cartoon was especially drawn for "Pravda" by the Danish cartoonist Karel Bidstrup who is celebrating his 70th birthday.

HONDURAS ACTS AS U.S. STOOGE

Managua. The United States is taking an active part in the preparations for armed attacks against Nicaraguan border posts from the Honduran territory, said a spokesman for the Honduran Foreign Ministry, Aldo Diaz Lacayo.

In May 1980, the US administration decided on its policies

in the region, setting itself as one of its main tasks the elimination of the Sandinista popular revolution. The American government has earmarked millions of dollars to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua. Washington is stepping up its military aid to Honduras which at present possesses a sizeable air force.

AMERICAN SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AXED

Washington. President Reagan signed a bill envisaging an immediate reduction in a whole series of major social programmes by 13,300 million dollars in three years. The funds for cost of living bonuses to federal pensions are cut by 4,100 million dollars. The programme of granting food stamp to many poor families, which are the only protection from starvation, are reduced by 1,900 million dollars. Other badly needed social programmes have also been axed.

It will be recalled that the administration in the current fiscal year alone has "axed" over 40,000 million dollars to the needs of the citizens to enable the Pentagon to effect an unprecedented "modernization" of weapons of mass annihilation.

It is highly significant that

President Reagan, signing the bill, did not issue his customary explanatory statement. Evidently, the White House boss was not

going to say in justification of the open disregard for the interests of ordinary Americans for the sake of the criminal arms race.

ASSASSINS WILL BE FOUND AMONG CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

Rome. The persons who are responsible for the murder of my father should be looked for among the local Christian Democrats, said the son of the late Government Commissioner on Anti-Terrorism, Alberto Dalla Quieza in an interview to the newspaper, "La Repubblica". Clarifying this statement, he said that his father, who had been put in charge of the anti-Mafia drive in Sicily, had intended bringing together all honest people in the fight against organized crime.

In his efforts, however, he came up against resistance from those Christian Democrats who maintained links with the Mafia. Among other reports, it is said that shortly before his death, Dalla Quieza had begun an investigation into accounts of the Sicilian banks and into the distribution of orders for public works and building contracts by the local government, as Mafia's economic power lies in these two areas.

On his arrival in Sicily, the new Government Commissioner of Sicily E. de Francesco said that he would continue the fight begun by his predecessor. To facilitate his efforts, he was granted emergency powers from the government—powers which

denied.

In the Soviet Union it has

long been considered that a just and lasting peace in the area will never be achieved as long as Israel holds on to the Arab territories it occupies and oppresses, in union with the United States, the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

A similar view was expressed by delegates from 120 countries attending the UN Emergency Special Session on the Palestinian issue.

Seen in this light, the American president's recent proposals provide yet more evidence that Washington's entire Middle East diplomacy is tailored to protect Israel's special interests. And this is because there exists a strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv which aims at strengthening the American and Israeli positions in the area to the detriment of the national interests of the Arab peoples.

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AN INFORMATION NO. 72/1982

THE WORLD



A group of Palestinian patriots, wounded during Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon, have arrived in the GDR. They will receive treatment at clinics in different towns in the republic. In the photo: some of the Palestinians in one of the hospitals in the town of Zul.

Telephone ADN-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

© China turned down Vietnam's proposal on stopping any armed action along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the national holidays of both countries. This proposal was contained in a note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Foreign Ministry of China.

© The headquarters of the Supreme Allied Command of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe announced their intention to conduct large-scale tactical exercises, code-named "Carbine Fortress", from September 13 to 23. They will mainly be held in the area of Wirsberg, the Federal Republic of Germany and will be attended by 70,000 servicemen of the USA, Western Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

© The draft of a new law on the protection of historical monuments has been worked out in Egypt. All the articles of antiquarian value are declared state property and it will be prohibited to sell them on a private basis. The adoption of such a law has long been highly essential as, according to the local press, the antiquities of Egypt are rapaciously plundered.

© Lagos, capital of Nigeria, has been recognized the most "expensive" city in the world. Statisticians have compiled a list of the 84 cities whose cost of living is the highest. They not only took into account the prices of products, but housing and public services also. Lagos even beat Tokyo, the most "expensive" city of 1981, this year placed second. The third most expensive city is apparently

Ottawa.

© A friendship and cooperation agreement between Czechoslovakia and Libya has been signed in Prague.

© China has launched an orbital satellite into space. On board is research equipment.

© Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has visited the north and north-eastern regions of the country which have been subject to severe flooding.

Photo DPA-TASS

A tandem for lazy riders constructed by Jan Bremermann (left) and Maximilian Witt (right), from the West German town of Bremen. The two inventors, whom you see sitting in the saddle, can reach an average speed of about 40 kilometres on their ingenious contraption.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

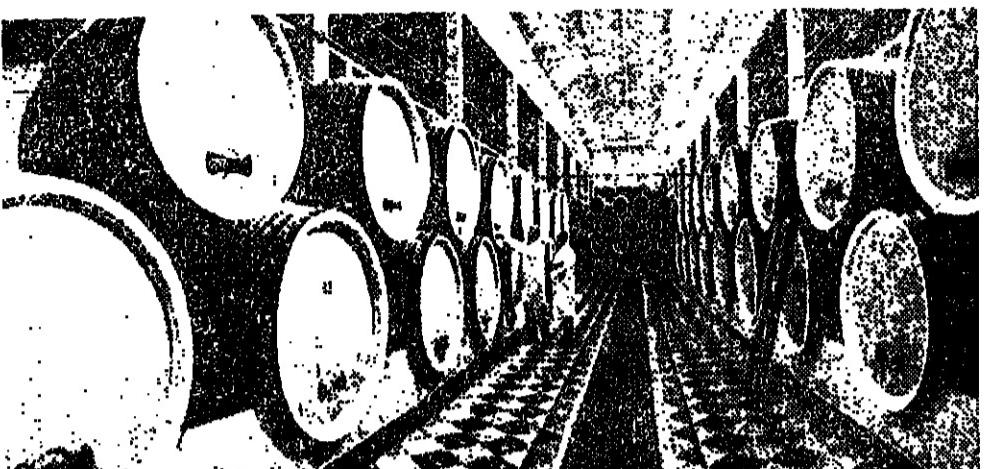
AN ETHNOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE PROTECTED ISLAND OF KIZHI, FROM A TWO-WEEK JOURNEY TO THE PUDOZHSKY DISTRICT OF KARELIA, DISCOVERED MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST WHICH WILL SOON DELIGHT THE EYES OF VISITORS TO THE KIZHI MUSEUM. Here, in remote, densely wooded areas, where the borders of the autonomous republic and those of the Arkhangelsk and Vologda regions meet, the museum curators found almost fifty masterpieces of folk art: mainly paintings on wood and — for the first time — designs on lined cloth. All these precious items are to be included in an exhibition devoted to the ancient crafts of the northern peoples, which it is intended to open to coincide with the beginning of the tourist season in Karelia, in the spring of next year.

A NEW EXCAVATOR INTENDED FOR WORK IN NON-BLACK EARTH ZONES, IS NOW BEING MANUFACTURED IN SERIES BY THE ESTONIAN TALLEKS ASSOCIATION. The excavator's outstanding feature is its high mobility in conditions of rocky soil. The association is the main supplier of excavators to molders working in Non-Black Earth Zone.

THE ZANGEZURSKY COPPER-MOLYBDENUM PLANT IN ARMENIA HAS FOUND A WAY OF INCREASING THE EXTRACTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS FROM ORE. By introducing a new method of crushing the raw material, a finer concentrate was obtained and the number of operations required cut down.

A MEMORIAL ROOM, DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN POET, APOLLON MAIKOV, WAS OPENED ON SEPTEMBER 4 — THE POET'S BIRTHDAY — IN THE TOWN OF SOLNECHNOGORSK, NEAR MOSCOW. The room contains material illustrating the life and work of Maikov as well as portraits of his contemporaries.

THE WINES OF MOLDAVIA



Every eighth bottle of wine, produced in our country, comes from Moldavia.

For centuries Moldavian wine-producers concentrated their attention on the production of red and white table wines, and this tendency has been continued up to the present time. There have been new developments in the Moldavian wine industry, however. New sorts of vine have been introduced and new methods of cultivating them. Various ways of mixing the wine from grapes have been discovered — a practice that is indulged in today by wine-producers all over the world. Among wines of the latter sort are the following, all of which have won international prizes: Kodru, Romaneschi, Rusu de Purcari, Negru de Purcari.

Red champagne from the vineyards of Moldavia is a recent novelty in the Moldavian wine-making trade. Displayed for the first time by the Soviet Union at an international competition in Bulgaria, in 1960, it won a gold medal.

And this is by no means the first prize awarded to Moldavian wines. Altogether they have won a total of 255 gold and silver medals at international fairs. Foreign firms are particularly interested in the Moldavian wine-making trade and a major part of it produces goes to the CMEA member-countries. The following countries are also buyers of Moldavian wine: England (red, dry wines); the FRG (sherry and champagne); Holland (mainly sherry); and Japan.

In the photo: one of the wine cellars in which Moldavian wines are stored.



GREAT POTENTIAL OF SMALL RIVERS

As part of a long-term programme, minor rivers in the drought-plagued steppeland area in the south-east of the Ukraine are to carry more water. One of these rivers—the Mokrye Yalys—has had its bed cleaned up. This has increased twofold the amount of water it carries and facilitated the irrigation of another 500 hectares of land under cultivation.

The steppeland area has 247 small rivers and streams. Since almost all of them dry up in summer, everyone of them is being strictly monitored. Apart from cleaning up the riverbeds, water-protecting forests are being planted and meadows and grazing grounds cultivated. The silt from the riverbeds is used as fertilizers.

More than 1,200 ponds and other reservoirs have been built on these rivers which are being heavily protected. The reliable accumulation of the precious water has helped convert 100 thousand hectares of previously arid land into zones now producing guaranteed yields.

JUST LIKE ON A CONVEYER

The new building put into operation at the Kirov plant in Khar'kov will considerably speed up the manufacture of turbines for atomic power stations. The plant has completed assembling the first batch of large-size units for a one-million-kilowatt turbine meant for the atomic power station being built in the Zapovedne Region (Ukraine).

In a building covering an area of about 70,000 square metres process lines have joined together the welding, mechanical assembly and other operations. Now the units and parts move from one operation to another, as if on a conveyor belt. The technological equipment developed by scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk cow, Leningrad and Novosibirsk machines built with high accuracy. There is no longer any need to move them several times as processing centres with digital programmed control and fitted out with dozens of instruments fulfil all the operations on the one spot.

HOME NEWS

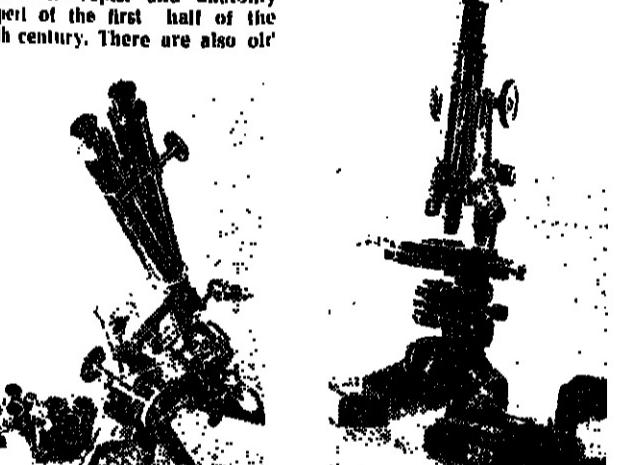
Places to visit



Exhibition of ancient microscopes

One of the world's most comprehensive collections of microscopes is to be found at Moscow's Polytechnical Museum. It originally came into the museum's possession in 1908 from the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology. Biologist N. Sobol, a member of the museum's staff, collected about 1,000 old optical instruments and equipment as well as microscopic preparations.

The Polytechnic's prize possession is the "Anatomical Study" of J. N. Lieberkuhn, a German microscopist and anatomy expert of the first half of the 18th century. There are also old



German physicist Framm's microscope, dating back to the end of the 18th century.

Photos by Georgi Steinkov

Science and technology

CONCRETE BECOMES FIRE-RESISTANT

Polymer-alumin concrete invented by scientists in this country is now being used to protect hot zones in furnaces. This type of concrete will serve twice as long as its conventional prototype. A powerful plant for the production of this new type of concrete has already been commissioned in the city of Leningrad (Kazakhstan).

Conventional concrete is vulnerable to high temperatures and to the action of acids, which has hindered its application in non-ferrous smelters. The scientists have found suitable cheap additions which have imparted polymer-alumin concrete qualities vital for metal-smelting.

COMPUTER

RECOMMENDATIONS

To get information about any deposit of metals on the Kola Peninsula specialists don't have to go through the many-volumed reports of prospectors. The reply is instantly supplied by the automatic system Eudast, the development of which was completed by scientists at the Leningrad Institute of Mining.

Kadast is a kind of register of mineral deposits in our country, said its scientific supervisor, Yu. Arsky, Dr. Sc. (Geology and Mineralogy), commenting on the experiment.

They include information about the quantity and quality of the mineral, possible mining technology and hydrogeological conditions of development, and also a full geological and economic assessment of deposits.

We made an inventory of deposits and compiled a file on each of them. We studied both the functioning underground treasure-troves as well as those constituting the reserve raw material base or those still at the development stage. All this is fed into the memory of the computer. Analysing the information the Kadast computer system recommends the economically most profitable areas where further prospecting works should be carried out and which deposits have to be regarded urgent for commercial development.

According to scientists, the layers of ash on the site of the encampment are about 20 cm thick. There is reason to believe that the people who lived there abandoned this place suddenly. It turned out that their apprehensions were not in vain. The later sediments show that mighty volcano eruptions took place there, accompanied by strong earthquakes.

Wide demand for Estonian folk art

The items produced by Uku, the Estonian association of folk art workers, enjoy wide popularity both in Estonia and elsewhere. Each object is handmade, reflecting the creative individuality of the craftsman responsible and possessing rarity value in terms of its uniqueness.

The aim of the Uku craftsmen is to preserve, continue and develop the traditions of Estonian folk art, and the range of goods on offer to its customers.

In the photo: a selection of goods from Uku.



SECOND SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM ON FERROUS METALLURGY

The second Soviet-Indian symposium on ferrous metallurgy will mark a new stage of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of metallurgical production. The symposium opened in Donets, a large industrial centre in the Ukraine.

The development of creative contacts between Soviet and Indian scientists — from initial consultations to high-level meetings — has always been and continues to be of mutual interest. Fyodor Dolichenko, Director of the Donetsk Ferrous Metallurgy Research Institute, told a TASS correspondent. The previous symposium was held in India. A TASS correspondent was invited to the meeting of a ferrous metallurgy research centre in the city of Ranchi.

Scientists and specialists of the two countries will exchange experiences from the development to the introduction of new effective technologies, and will familiarize themselves with work in the field of the metallurgical mills of Donetsk and Zhdanov, the USSR's leading ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

FOLLOWING THE TRACES OF KAMCHATKA POMPEII

The encampment of ancient man who inhabited the Kamchatka Peninsula about 2,000 years ago was discovered by volcanologists. Investigating the future construction site of a geothermal power station near the Matveevsk and Goloty volcanoes, they came across traces of the Kamchatka Pompeii among thick rocks.

The finds in the sedimentations include arrow-heads, spear heads of rock glass, rounded pebbles which were obviously used to face domestic hearths, and a number of other articles. Judging by their number the encampment was a big one.

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Such a situation usually arises in the places where industry has developed particularly rapidly, where the number of towns has increased attracting the rural population. The resettlement to almost inaccessible rural areas of citizens from among recent rural dwellers will help stabilize the existing demographic, uneven distribution. I think these people have not had enough time to adjust themselves to urban conditions and would readily return to their native lands, if, naturally, given some material incentive.

The recently adopted Food Programme, the fulfilment of which will speed up the development of agriculture, envisages important economic and social measures to improve the whole complex of living conditions in the countryside.

For example, a house for a young family is often a symbol of personal importance in many villages. To solve it there must ensure greater availability in the market of building materials. In the countryside, the main factor in the development of agriculture is the availability of labour force. The recently adopted Food Programme, the fulfilment of which will speed up the development of agriculture, envisages important economic and social measures to improve the whole complex of living conditions in the countryside.

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VIEWPOINT

Migration between city and countryside: prospects for the future

It is expected that the growth of labour resources in the USSR will fall back sharply in the eighties. Such a demographic forecast raises a number of complicated problems for the country's economy. Its agrarian sector in particular. Well-known Soviet demographer Viktor Plevchenko shares some of his ideas about the ways of solving at least one of these problems — migration among the population.

Those who migrate from villages into towns are mainly young people. In fact, three flows of migrants are clearly outlined: first — at the age of 15-16. After finishing eight classes of a general educational school teenagers go to the city to enrol in vocational and specialized secondary schools. The second flow — after finishing the ten-year school, i.e., at the age of 17-18. Secondary school-leavers becoming students, attend all kinds of courses, begin to work at plants and factories, enterprises and institutions. The third flow, at the age of 21-22, i.e., after serving in the army, which is obligatory in the USSR for young people.

Scientists and specialists of the two countries will exchange experiences from the development to the introduction of new effective technologies, and will familiarize themselves with work in the field of the metallurgical mills of Donetsk and Zhdanov, the USSR's leading ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

There are twice the number of people leaving the villages to live in the towns than there are leaving the cities for the villages. Of those in the latter category specialists of the national economy — engineers, agronomists, animal experts, teachers, doctors and so on, who were trained at urban educational establishments, constitute a substantial number. These are, to a considerable degree, rural young people who went to cities after leaving rural secondary school.

Thus, migration of the youth is inevitable and, on the whole, a positive phenomenon. But the problem lies in something else: the flow of rural youth to cities is distributed very unevenly in different districts of the country. In some districts young people are "not so mobile", in others their mobility is too high. In the latter case it happens frequently that people leave places which are short of manpower and then the village loses not surplus workers but those whom it needs.

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The aim

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

YURI KUKLACHEV

Everyone knows Yuri Kuklachev, and not only in our country. A leading circus entertainer, he has been acclaimed in Cuba, Japan, the USA and Romania.

It seems but yesterday that Kuklachev was trying to enrol at the Moscow Circus school; he made seven attempts—all unsuccessful. But he was adamant in his decision to become a clown. So, he joined an amateur group. Having won a local circus contest, he was granted the honour of performing at the Circus on Tsvetnoy Boulevard, and after that he was invited to join the school.

His helpers were... ordinary cats which, having made firm friends with the young clown, became his faithful partners. "Each clown must have his distinguishing feature," says Kuklachev. "Everything depends on his imagination and capabilities. For example, my fluffy partners rendered me a good service."

Kuklachev has become so famous as a trainer of cats that whenever he performs he is invariably approached by people who ask his advice or who have simply brought along their pets to the circus in the hope of making actors out of them. Yuri, however, considers that he is not a trainer, but a clown who has managed to teach cats many tricks. "I succeed in this," he explains, "first of all because I understand that it is useless to force a cat to do anything. They are softish animals and value their independence more than anything else. One can get on good terms with them by patiently studying their habits and inclinations and then having discovered their particular talent, one can find an occupation to suit them. In this way the cat artist will take an interest in its role and perform it willingly..."

Yuri Kuklachev is a man of many talents. The Iskusstvo (Art) Publishers has brought out his book, in which he shares the secrets of his profession, while his first attempt at straight literature—"My Friends—the Cats" placed at tiny 10th, has been published by the Detskaya Literatura (Children's Literature) publishing house. He graduated from the theatre department of the



State Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art. He likes experimenting in the arena and recently prepared a new number—"Peace City". "This is the first time that laser engineering has been used in the circus. It works wonders..." Kuklachev says.

Photo by Georgi Khoshzor

EXCITING PLANS FOR CHALIAPIN MUSEUM

There are exciting plans for the Chaliapin Museum in Leningrad, housed in the flat in Graftio Street, where the great singer used to live.

It is now proposed to expand the museum's existing Russian opera section (an extension of the Theatre Museum) to include all five floors of the building in addition to a two-floor wing. The permanent exhibition will cover the whole history of Russian music from its beginning

right up to our day. There will be memorial rooms devoted to the great figures of Russian music—for instance, to Glinka, Rubinstein and Glazunov. A series of unique documents will illustrate the history of the various musical genres—symphony, opera, ballet and romances—while one of the floors will be entirely devoted to illustrating two centuries of recording techniques—from the phonograph to quadraphonic equipment.

SHOOTING ENDS OF AVICENNA FILM

Elyor Ishmukhammedov, the Uzbek film director, has finished shooting his film about Avicenna, whose 1,000th anniversary is being celebrated all over the world at UNESCO's request.

Gaidar Lenkho boyev, a research worker at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and well known in the Soviet Union as a specialist in the curative properties of herbal medicine and diagnostics, plays the role of a Tibetan doctor in the film. The choice of Lenkho boyev for this part acts as a reminder of an additional facet of Avicenna's wide range

of activities—his interest in the resuscitative powers of folk medicine.

The temporary name given to the film, which was shot in the Central Asian towns of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Isfara, as well as Buryatia, is "The Youth of a Genius".

The part of Avicenna is played by three actors.

In the photo: a still from the film—Furket Fayziev (right), a Tashkent schoolboy, and Dzhuma Davlyashvili as Yusuf. A school from the Syrian town of Aleppo.

A MUCH-TRAVELED PAINTING

A newly restored copy of Titian's painting "Venus Before the Looking-Glass", by an unknown artist during the great man's lifetime, is now on view at the Daghestan Museum of Fine Arts (Daghestan) in the autonomous republic in Northern Caucasus.

This painting is a much-traveled painting. For many years it was housed at the library of the Vatopedi Monastery of Mt. Athos and it was kept at the red wax seal on the inner-frame initials that the first restoration work on it was carried out. In the second half of the 18th century this same copy, found in Italy by the English and travelled widely throughout the country, suffering no little hardship.



Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskinskaya St.); 11 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night"; (opera). 12 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Dolittle"; 12 (eve) — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess"; (opera). 13 — One-act ballet: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang".

Opera: Theatre (6 Pustinskaya St.); 11 (mat) — Kalman, "Mariza"; 11 (eve) — Ziv, "Mes-sieure Arlette"; 12 (mat) and 100 works in various genres; the Bridgeman Paintings Collection, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Shostakovich, "Lady Macbeth of the Baskirs".

Photo: TASS

THE WORLD

PLANS DOOMED TO FAILURE

New York. The attempts of the Reagan administration to prevent the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe have been described as insane and doomed to failure by a prominent American political leader George Ball, former Undersecretary of State. In an article in "The New York Times Magazine" he writes that these attempts carry the stamp of duplicity, self-deception and surprising ignorance of the ex-

perience of recent history. According to the American diplomat, the actions by the American administration provide a splendid example of how the United States should not conduct its foreign policy.

Mr Ball believes that Washington is playing a game which will end in inevitable defeat. If we do not want this stupidity to turn into a disaster, he concludes, the administration should immediately alter its present policies.

30 INDIANS IN ISRAELI JAILS

Berlin. Trembling the standards of international law underfoot, Israeli soldiers have put behind barbed wire 30 Indian citizens who were working in Lebanese cities attacked by Is-

rael. Despite numerous demands by the Indian Embassy in Lebanon and the International Red Cross, the invaders refuse to free the prisoners or to indicate their whereabouts.

AMERICA AND ISRAEL OPPOSE FES SUMMIT PROPOSALS

Washington. In an American television interview, the US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has essentially declined the plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East proposed by the Arab summit in Fes. Instead, he insisted on the adoption of Reagan's proposals which ignore the rights of the Palestinian Arabs, provide for

further aggressions in relations between nations, and aim at consolidating the American-Israeli domination of the region.

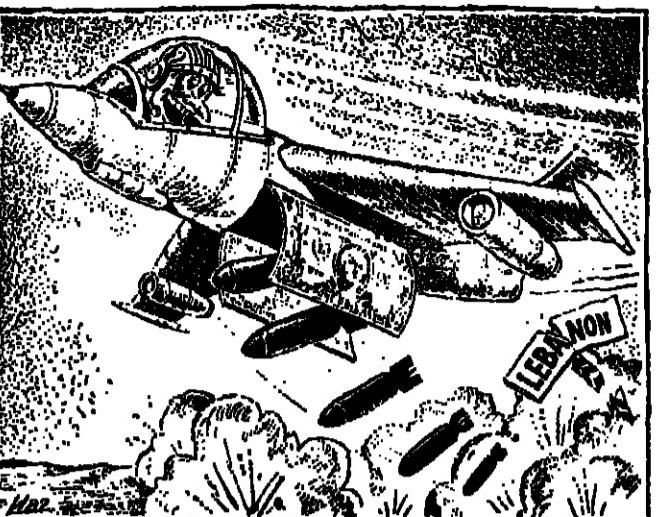
The proposals put forward by the Arab leaders have also been rejected by the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs, I. Shamir. In an interview on Israeli television, he alleged that the proposals contained nothing new.

SCIENTISTS OPPOSE EURO-MISSILES

Dortmund. The FRG government has been asked to support Leonti Brezhnev's proposal to convene an authoritative international committee of prominent scientists from different countries to substantiate the vital need for preventing a nuclear holocaust. This first became apparent in a statement by West German scientists, "Against Siting New Nuclear Missiles in Europe". The collection of signatures under this document was launched during the congress,

"Scientists in the Struggle for Peace" held in the Dortmund University building. It was attended by more than 500 scientists representing different scientific fields in West Germany.

The delegates have made an urgent appeal to the West German government to no longer support NATO's plans to site American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany and some other West European countries.



The single-purpose dollar.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

FRESH VICTORIES FOR REBELS IN EL SALVADOR

San Salvador. Patriotic forces in El Salvador have carried out a number of successful military operations in different parts of the country. Troops of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have blown up an important strategic railway bridge across the Diente de Oro River, in the Department of Usulután, cutting communications between South-East Salvador and Guatemala.

243 captured servicemen of the pro-American regime have been handed over into the custody of the International Red Cross.

Radio Venceremos has distributed a statement issued by the

Armand Hammer calls for U.S.-Soviet summit

Los Angeles. I am sure that both the Soviet leaders and all the Soviet people want peace, stability and prosperity, said Armand Hammer, a prominent American industrialist, President and Chairman of the Board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. He was addressing a conference on the future of US-Soviet relations sponsored by the US State Department and the Los

Angeles Council on International Relations and attended by spokesmen for the US administration as well as delegates representing the public from South California, scientific centres, the business community and the press.

A. Hammer pointed to the urgent need for a US-Soviet summit to resolve existing problems.

CONGRESSMEN OVERRULE REAGAN'S VETO

Washington. The House of Representatives in the United States Congress has overruled the veto imposed by President Reagan on the bill for additional budget appropriations for the 1982 fiscal year.

Local observers note that the president imposed his veto to express his displeasure with the bill providing for additional allocations for social needs, thereby reducing the Pentagon budget by 2,000 million dollars.

The American newspaper point out that not only Democrats, but also the ruling Republicans voted against the veto. This is the first time during the Reagan's presidency that one of the Houses in the Congress overruled the presidential veto on a bill concerning budgetary matters.

The voting in the House of Representatives, says "The New York Times", reflects the growing resistance in Congress to Reagan's policy of sharp increases in military expenditure. Most legislators prefer that money intended for military purposes be directed instead to finance social programmes inside the country.

WASHINGTON CO-AUTHORED AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

Khartoum. The American administration is making attempts to mislead world public opinion when it alleges that it is playing the peace-making role of intermediary in the Middle East. Everyone knows, however, that the United States bears direct responsibility for the barbaric Zionist actions in Lebanon and for the murder of scores of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. This is the message contained in a letter to the American president which has been delivered to the American Embassy in Khartoum, by the Sudanese People's Organization in Support of the Palestinian Revolution.

The letter stresses that Washington is co-author of the criminal actions in Lebanon. Its Camp David accord and the "Reagan plan" ignore the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a state of their own, and that is the crux of the Middle East problem.

"No problem," says the Pentagon which still sees ample opportunities in the "third world". There are also political considerations for so doing such as the need to maintain the existing conflict situation in southern Africa, in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. America, therefore, continues to train people in sabotage and terrorist techniques for such emergencies, making use of chemical hand grenades, explosive devices and other special equipment manufactured on orders from the Pentagon and the CIA. To some extent the Pentagon's need for "research" also explains the hunt for any pretext for American interference where new situations might excuse the use of weapons, such as in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the Dark Continent and Latin America.

We all know that Washington, sets particular hopes on the use of the neutron bomb in "local wars". These wars are expected to be waged in and around the developing countries. The bomb, however, still remains untested in combat conditions like some other new types of weapons designed in the States. The United States stubbornly persists in its refusal to put its signature under those international agreements which ban

the development and testing of new weapons resulting in mass destruction and inflicting harmful consequences on the environment.

In other words the Americans intend to continue, as before, to look for new training fields and testing grounds. But where are these to be found? Particularly if what is required are unlimited possibilities to test weapons on "human material"?

"No problem," says the

THE WORLD



Britain's progressive public opinion is actively fighting against the racial prejudice and discrimination, which have deep roots in English society. All over the country demonstrations and meetings are taking place to protest against the Tory government's policy towards national minorities and immigrants from the Commonwealth countries.

In the photo: British immigrants demonstrate in front of the Home Office in London against the Tories' immigration policy. Photo TASS

Science and technology

FIRST JAPANESE HELICOPTER

The Japanese company Kawasaki Jukogyo has begun flight trials on the first Japanese helicopter — WK-117 which was built with the technical assistance of the West German firm Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB).

SACK IN A BOX

a short length of pipe or tap to allow for emptying the container in certain quantities.

MOTORBIKE

ON FOUR WHEELS

The Japanese firm of Suzuki has come out with a new type of motorbike which is designed for rough country-side roads. It has four wheels, four gears and a powerful engine. According to "The Japan Times", it weighs 120 kilograms.

ROBOT-SCARECROW

Technical progress has even been applied to the seemingly remote problem of scaring birds from fields. The scarecrow developed by British inventors looks just like a robot: the steel monster is not only capable of producing a noisy cry and emitting a bright light at night but also of "running" independently in the field.

STRONGER THAN STEEL

AKZO, the Dutch chemical company, has started construction of a factory to produce aramide, a new synthetic fibre with remarkable qualities. It is five times as strong as steel of the same weight, has a high degree of resistance to the action of most chemicals and is practically corrosion-free. The new material has aroused much interest among specialists in space exploration.

PEOPLE



sheath him with a screw-plug neck placed in a cardboard box. The plug can be replaced with

OF INTEREST

THE 'SQUADRON' OF HAWKS

An unusual method of preventing air accidents caused by birds has been in use for more than two years at the French testing centre in Issyres (département of Bouches-du-Rhône). Before the take-off or landing of aircraft a "squadron" of four hawks and five falcons, trained by experts, are released into the sky. As soon as the predatory birds appear the gulls instantly leave the runway.

ANYTHING FOR BUSINESS

In an attempt to stand out from among the ranks of his fellow supermodern pilots, Günter Döming, from the FRG, decided to link the two toys of Venice and Kassel (West Germany) by a strong thread. In the literal sense of the word: With this aim he set out on a 100-kilometre expedition carrying a

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHY TEL AVIV INSISTS ON A SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL

Analysing the political aspects of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Stanislav Kondrashov, an *IZVESTIA* observer, writes:

Today, Begin, Sharon and other Israeli leaders say they will withdraw from Lebanon only after the evacuation of the Syrian troops, which are in Lebanon on the mandate of the League of Arab States. In military terms, a Syrian withdrawal would put Israel in full control in Lebanon. Politically, the new Lebanese President, Bachir Gemayel, totally suits the Israelis. And as a result, they have managed to establish the so-called "security zone" which they used as a pretext for invading Lebanon, beyond the Lebanese south. Were the Syrians to go, the whole of Lebanon would become a "secure zone", or, in plain words, an Israeli satellite bound and gagged by a "peaceful agreement" of the Camp David type. With Lebanon in its pocket, Israel would then mass troops on the borders with Syria, thus vastly increasing its ability of bringing political and military pressure to bear on the most intransigent of the neighbouring Arab states. This would also weaken Jordan which, as it is, is being pressurized into accepting Camp David-style accommodation.

IT IS NOT THE NEW NAME THAT COUNTS

This move stems from the White House's intention to switch American propaganda onto "cold war" rails, says K. Yuryev, a *SOVIEITSKAIA ROSSIYA* observer, commenting on the bill signed by President Reagan to rename the International Communications Agency (ICA) as the United States Information Agency (USA).

Since President Reagan's arrival at the White House, the ICA has been an object of severe criticism. The president himself, when he gave orders to spare no money on propaganda, raised the ICA budget by a hundred odd million dollars.

Cliches like "the red menace", "totalitarian regimes" and others have been taken out of mothballs and are again being circulated along with a new lubrication about "the Soviet involvement in international terrorism".

Now we see another change of scenario. Set up in 1953, USA was renamed the International Communications Agency in 1978. The overall direction of USA's activities is not hard to guess in view of the crusade declared by Ronald Reagan against socialism and of operation "Truth", launched at the president's personal request with the aim of distorting Soviet foreign policy and of discrediting the peace movement.

ARMS RACE AT WHAT PRICE?

Annual military expenditure in the world has increased from 300 thousand million dollars to 600 thousand million, writes Shavka Sizikov in the *INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS* journal. One-fifth of all industrial output is for military purposes, and more than 500 thousand scientists worldwide are engaged in military projects. At the same time, hundreds of people throughout the world go hungry, 45 million receive inadequate or no medical aid, 800 million are illiterate, and 250 million children are deprived of the opportunity of going to school.

WITH HELP FROM FRIENDS

In 1981, volume of trade between Poland and the USSR amounted to 8,100 million roubles. Compared with the previous year, this country increased its supplies to Poland by 11 per cent, thus exceeding Polish exports to the USSR by approximately 1.7 thousand million roubles, said the Polish Minister of Trade T. Nesterow in an interview to the *NWZ* weekly. Since 1980, Soviet exports to Poland have exceeded the volume envisaged under previously concluded agreements and contracts. This helps Poland to overcome the tensions which have arisen in the internal market and to combat acute shortages of raw and other materials. Especially important for Poland's population are the Soviet supplies of food and consumer goods.

On the subject of cooperation with the other CMEA countries, the Polish Minister emphasized that Poland has considerable industrial potential only 60-70 per cent of which is at present exploited. With help from the fraternal countries, it is now planned to make a better use of the country's industrial capacity, to ensure greater employment opportunities in the economy for the population. At present, the terms under which the CMEA countries are to take part in these projects, are under discussion.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

The 'third world': a range for Pentagon tests?



In February 1982, the United States used germ weapons against civilians in North Korea. It was one of the first reported cases since World War II when large-scale tests on human beings were carried out of new types of warfare designed by the American war department.

In the middle of 1982, the efficiency of numerous sorts of American weapons was put to the test in actual combat conditions by British and Israeli soldiers in the Falkland Islands (Islands Malvinas) and in the Middle East. According to US Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, Washington is currently assessing the results of their use.

In the 30-year interval between these two occasions, many others took place involving, in one way or another, tests of the newest implants of destruction invented in the United States, with civilians and the environment used in quite a few countries as testing grounds.

Korea was followed by Indonesia in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; the United States tested its poison bombs, dropping

and chemical agents designed to destroy vegetation. Also tested in these countries were new types of warfare such as induced torrential rains. Between 1983 and 1972, American planes sprayed special chemical agents 2,700 times over the area of its operations in the "third world". More than one-fifth of all South Vietnam was turned into desert by chemical preparations — lethal to both flora and fauna.

Helicopters, flame-throwers, and other types of military equipment and technologies, designed in their national liberations (Islands Malvinas) and in the Middle East. According to US Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, Washington is currently assessing the results of their use.

Today, many types of weapons — conventional, chemical, bacterial, radiation, etc., which have been tested for efficiency on people in different parts of the world, have found their place in the arsenals of the American army, and in Washington's military doctrine. Yet, the United States stubbornly persists in its refusal to put its signature under those international agreements which ban

the development and testing of new weapons resulting in mass destruction and inflicting harmful consequences on the environment.

In other words the Americans intend to continue, as before, to look for new training fields and testing grounds. But where are these to be found? Particularly if what is required are unlimited possibilities to test weapons on "human material"?

"No problem," says the

Round the Soviet Union

AN AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION AT THE VUKTYL GAS FIELDS [in the north-eastern part of the European USSR]. Electronic gadgets performing about 300 operations simultaneously help establish optimum working conditions for boreholes and to determine the most economic use of materials, etc. In the current five-year plan period all the gas fields of the Komi autonomous republic will be connected to the Unified Automatic Command System.

THE PODDORSKY ASPHALT FACTORY HAS GONE INTO OPERATION IN THE NOVGOROD REGION OF THE RSFSR. IT CAN PRODUCE 30 TONNES OF ASPHALT AN HOUR. Before the end of the current five-year plan period, it is intended to build about 900 kilometres of hard-surfaced road in the region and the new factory should make a positive contribution to this task, by enabling road-workers to considerably speed up their production rates.

THE ALL-UNION SOCIETY OF PHILATELISTS HAS DISPATCHED A DISPLAY OF POSTAGE STAMPS TO THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN THE TOWN OF NERATOVICE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Philatelist from the socialist countries will be taking part. The Soviet display which comprises nine collections drawn from Moscow, Leningrad, Riga and Odessa, illustrates the development of the Russian postal system from the 18th-19th centuries.

ADDITION TO VALUABLE RESOURCES

Vast reserves of subterranean water were discovered by Tajik hydrologists in the Syrdarya River valley when fountains of pure water squirted up into the air from wells drilled to depths between 300 and 400 metres. This discovery opens up vast possibilities for ensuring the local population with drinking water,

RIGA SEA PORT



Riga, capital of the Latvian SSR, stands on the Daugava, at the point where the river empties into the Gulf of Riga, in the Baltic Sea. On the east bank of the river a broad panorama unfolds of Riga port, the second largest in the Baltic.

Every year, 1,500 Soviet and foreign ships make calls here bringing machines, fertilizers, chemicals and other goods from 250 points around the world.

water can be pumped along previously drilled wells into the pebble levels where it will always be at hand. An experiment in creating artificial subterranean water reservoirs has begun at massive irrigated Kizil tract of land. Also put to use for irrigation are deep underground waters. At the moment, they are used to irrigate an area of 100,000 hectares and come from 1,500 wells.

Tajikistan and Central Asia receive most of their water from mountain rivers originating from glaciers in the Pamir Mountains. However, the intensive use of their water is nearing the limit of its capacity.

An analysis has shown that Korpana ova is as good as at Kostomuksha and suitable for making pellets with a high fat content. The aggregate potential of the two deposits will be of two billion tonnes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PROGRAMME 'SIBERIA' GAINS MOMENTUM

The prospects for the development of Siberia have been attracting close attention among specialists, writers, the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Using computers, the scientists have devised several projects for the Siberian economy to run until the year 1990. Their conclusions are that the overall rate of development in that part of the country ought to be 1.2-1.4 times higher than the country's average.

Four years ago, this country started to formulate an unprecedented programme, appropriately entitled "Siberia", of scientific research to facilitate the comprehensive development of the natural resources and productive forces in that part of the USSR.

The implementation of this programme has had an immediate effect on the economic life of the entire country.

Programme "Siberia" incorporates 42 purpose-oriented subprogrammes which deal with such matters as minerals and raw materials, biological resources, regional economic programmes, particularly complicated interbranch programmes of technologies and techniques, and energy. This categorization has revealed "white spots" in the assessment of Siberian problems. It has now become clear, for instance, that it is no longer possible to do without new technology in non-ferrous industries, timber-chimistry, and petrochemical engineering. In order to close this gap, an Institute of chemical engineering and chemical technology has been opened at Krasnoyarsk. The different stages have been outlined in the development of the Kuznetsk coal field, and the foundations have been laid in Kamchatka for a complex institute to study mining, geology, chemical, and ecological problems in the region, and partly, in the Khibki Achinsk and Ural.

The leaders of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been concentrating their efforts and means on conducting exploration in a logical sequence, as a concerted effort always multiplies opportunities.

During the years since programme "Siberia" was adopted, interesting results have been obtained, mainly in fundamental research. These include the substantiation of exploration for oil and gas in Western Siberia and technologies for the complete processing of ores and production of mineral fertilizers.

HOW TO COMBAT DISEASE

Cardiovascular troubles and malignant tumours are the scourge of our times. If we are to combat these diseases successfully, we must first of all determine their cause and to what extent they could be due to environmental factors, writes Academician Evgeny Chasov in the daily PRAVDA. Over the past 20-25 years, Soviet cardiologists, oncologists and neurologists have been working on a series of methods to establish how greater role these environmental factors play.

In effect, they have created new disciplines — the epidemiology of non-infectious diseases. They have discovered, for instance, considerable differences in the development of arteriosclerosis which is the main factor responsible for the incidence of cardiovascular disease in the European, Siberian and Central Asian geographical areas of this country. In Central Russia these ailments affect a younger age group and afflict older strata of the population than in Siberia or Central Asia. Within each area scientists have singled out cities with a high, intermediate and low incidence of arteriosclerosis. In areas where the cancer of the oesophagus is spread more extensively than elsewhere, prevention clinics have been set up to devise methods to combat other diseases which serve as a background for the development of this dangerous ailment.

FATHERS HAVE A LOT TO LEARN FROM THEIR SONS

We are grown-ups sensitive enough in our dealing with our children, asks Irakly Abashidze, the Georgia writer, writing in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Are we always correct in trying to bring up our offspring in our own image?

Our firm belief that any action of ours in relation to our children is invariably right and should not arouse the anger of our parents, let alone protest, is untenable. In the latter any doubt, let alone protest, is untenable, the author continues. How often one hears the following retort when a difference arises between mother and son: "I'm your mother, I know better". Men and sons "I'm your mother, I know better". And should we not pay enough attention to his modest enquiry? Should we compromise ourselves in his eyes — by our behaviour, shilly-shallying and foolishness — that the seeds of a very real antagonism will begin to grow in his soul. True, the whole incident may pass off lightly and he will forgive us, displaying an enviable sense of magnanimity (qualities with which many of us have but a fleeting acquaintance). In the hope that one day we will learn to converse with him as with an equal. Should this not happen, however, he will slowly retreat into himself and become secretive. The child's brittle soul will harden. He will go on developing, respecting, growing-ups and will no longer believe in, or respect, grown-ups.

We grown-ups have a lot to learn from our children. Abashidze concludes: We must learn how to be a good father or mother, teach how to speak with our offspring on their terms, learn kindness and goodness from them, qualities in which a child is generally very generous.

CANALS IN MOUNTAINS

Nearly two hundred and fifty hectares of previously dry land will be irrigated with water from the Chyrkynta canal which has been built in Kazakhstan.

The original intention was to build the canal by-passing three deep gorges. Once construction was under way, they found it possible to "step over" them by means of pipelines mounted on pylons. This has shortened the canal from sixteen to eight kilometres, and over a half thousand roubles have been saved.

The Kirghiz irrigation has to combat many difficulties in their republic. 80 per cent of whose territory is mountainous. They have to hew their way through rock, and build aqueducts across gorges and then to feed water higher up the mountains by pumping it along pipes by means of powerful pumping stations which elevate it onto the mountain plateaux. All their efforts and expenses, however, pay off quickly. The irrigated land in Kirghizia today account for nearly one per cent of all the agricultural produce. In the present five-year plan period (1981) this area is to be increased by another 75 thousand hectares.

IRON 'SISTERS'

A recently discovered iron-ore deposit near the Kitanga taiga settlement in the north-west of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, holds great promise, for it is not far from Kostomuksha where another major deposit has already been opened and where construction is nearing completion on the first section of a dressing combine.

An analysis has shown that Korpana ore is as good as at Kostomuksha and suitable for making pellets with a high fat content. The aggregate potential of the two deposits will be of two billion tonnes.

The space communication system of the Ekran TV broadcasting satellite.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

SERGEI SHAKUROV

The film, "Mechanic Gavrilov's Beloved Women", is full of anticipation. A bride stands waiting for her fiancé at the doors of a district registration office. Guests are waiting for him, having been invited to the wedding, intrigued, as the spectators await this man — the mechanic Gavrilov who is already surrounded by mystery. He fails to turn up for his wedding, he has become a legendary figure as an extraordinary woman has fallen in love with him. When so many people wait for one person, he simply cannot disappoint them. Maybe it would be much safer for the authors of the script not to show him at all; fantasy is indeed much more exciting than reality. However, they decided otherwise, because they had found an actor who, in the five minutes given to him in the film, without uttering a single word (!) not only justified all expectations but even surpassed them. He simply smiled, and unbelievably we grasped his character, succumbed to his charm, and felt his generosity, spontaneously, tenderness, willfulness, and boyish prank. We realized why the heroine (Lyudmila Gurchenko) had fallen in love with him.

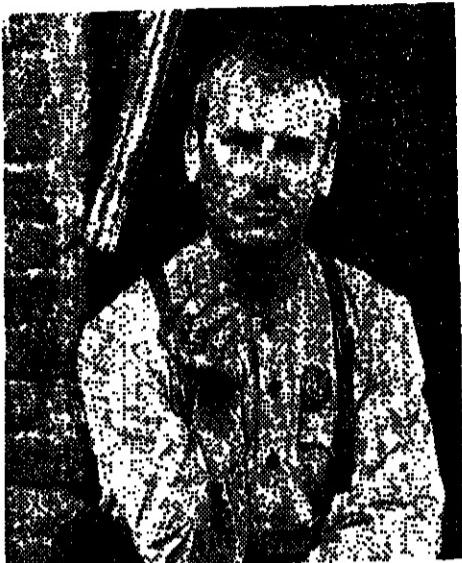
The amazing actor, a real virtuoso who took the strange and very difficult role, was Sergei Shakurov.

The beginning of his career was a string of roles in the theatre and in films. A milestone and a turn in his cinema biography was the main role (Zabelina) in "No Stranger Among Aliens, Alien Among One's People" directed by Nikita Mikhalkov. Later, he made "his own" artistic director, a man of his age and similarly like-minded — Sergei Solovyov. He played the lead role in the trilogy of "A Hundred Days", "After Childhood", "Life-Guard". "A Direct Hit". The films were about the life of the young generation of today with moral and cultural values of the past, about spiritual succession. Shakurov played the "minstrel" of these spiritual links, their "metamorphosis". In the first two parts he was a Young Pioneer leader and teacher, in the third he appeared as the pride of the 18th-century culture — the poet Pushkin.

It would be wrong to say that Sergei Shakurov is always type-cast. He gave a brilliant interpretation of totally different roles: an angry Siberian peasant Spiridon Solomin ("Siberians"), a bear-dog, dashing, sly and at the same time trusted Semyon Sechin, the director of one of the first state farms in the Virgin Lands in the film "The Taste of Bread", and the gifted, dedicated and thinking artist in "Portrait of the Painter's Wife". Talented were his roles at the Moscow Slaviansky Drama Theatre. His Cyrano created a sensation.

Speaking with great enthusiasm about this actor, artistic director Andrei Mikhalkov-Kochubey said a few years ago resolutely: "Shakurov has not exhausted his abilities. From it, he has not even begun to reveal them." Today there is every reason to believe that Sergei Shakurov has reached maturity. His gifts have been revealed, but, of course, not exhausted, which is very good indeed.

Sergei Shakurov during the filming of Nikita Mikhalkov's "No Stranger Among Aliens, Alien Among One's People". Photo by Valery Potochnikov



NEW WORKS OF DAGHESTAN COMPOSER

The premiere of the opera "Mowgli", by composer Shirvani Chalayev, was a success at the State Children's Musical Theatre in Moscow. This was preceded by the following events: two years ago an international competition for the best children's opera was announced in Dresden, GDR. Among the prize winners was also the work of Chalayev, a composer from the Autonomous Republic of Daghestan in the Northern Caucasus. The sponsor of the recently held music festival in Dresden invited the theatre to perform

this play. After two premiers in Moscow, Chalayev's opera "Mowgli" was shown in Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig. Now it is to be staged in one of the theatres of the GDR and several Soviet theatres.

A few years ago Chalayev visited Shakespeare's home in England. "It reminded me in some way of a mountaineer's hut," says the composer. "Since then the thought of composing an opera on the subject of Shakespeare has never left me. So I started to work on the opera 'King Lear'."

55th season for Moscow Operetta Theatre

French composer Michel Legrand's songs and film music are well known in our country. Now the Moscow Operetta Theatre is about to acquaint its audiences with an operetta written by the composer based on Alexander Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo".

Characters from Chekhov — in a show based on the writer's "Wedding With a General", and from Yevgeny Shvarts — in a show based on the latter's story "The Ordinary Miracle" — will also soon be seen on the theatre's stage.

This year marks the 100th anniversary since the birth of the Hungarian composer L. Kalman. The company celebrated this anniversary last season with a production of "The Gypsy Princess" and they have another treat for lovers of Kalman's music up their sleeve. At the end of October, "The Life of an Artist" will be opening at the theatre in which members of their own company will take part along with singers from operetta theatres in many socialist countries.



FACTS and EVENTS

cooperation was awarded to the Soviet film, "Private Life", directed by Julius Raizman, Mikhail Ulyanov plays the lead.

This year's Festival also awarded thirteen "Golden Lions" for outstanding contributions to world cinema. One of these was won by the Soviet director, Sergei Yutkevich.

The "Golden Lion" for successful artistic and professional

'THE WOMAN WHO LOOKS LIKE THE MOON'

In England today a great deal of interest is taken in Chekhov and his creative heritage. The plays of this great Russian writer are invariably included in the repertoire of practically every theatre throughout the country. The English television company I. T. V. recently put on a production of "The Woman Who Looks Like the Moon". Based on the play by Ann Allan, it gives an account of both the relationship between the writer and his wife Olga Knipper, who was an outstanding actress of the

cooperative was awarded to the

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WHAT'S ON!

September 14-17

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Moscow), 15 — A concert, 17 — Berryozka Dance Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 14 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), 15 — One-act ballets: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Mahler, "La rose malade"; Elizabet Shchedrin, "Carmen-suite", 17 — One-act ballets: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; "Divertissement".

Danchenko and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 16 — One-act ballets: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Bohemian Rhapsody", 17 — Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" (operetta).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 14 — Felsenman, "Let the Cuckoo Play", 16, 17 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

Central Artists' Club (14/16 Krymskaya Embankment), An exhibition of works by Tatyana artists A. Rakhamov, V. Boboruk and R. Abdurashitov is open now here. All in all there will be more than 150 exhibits on display, including portraits.

FILMS

The Fall of "Condor" (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).



EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (14/16 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition of works by Tatyana artists A. Rakhamov, V. Boboruk and R. Abdurashitov is open now here. All in all there will be more than 150 exhibits on display, including portraits.

FILMS

The Fall of "Condor" (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

BUSINESS



ROMANIA AT THE 'CHEMISTRY-82' EXHIBITION

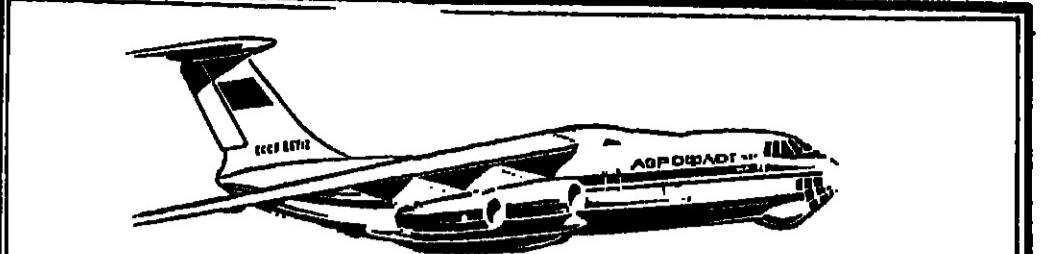
At the second pavilion of the Krasnaya Presnya Exhibition complex, where the stands of the Soviet Union, is particularly successful. Among the items Romania exports to the USSR are: varnish and paints, dyes, soda products, chlorinated products, medicines, items made of PVC and other plastics, chemical yarn and fibres, car tyres, items made of rubber, etc. In its turn, this country sells Romania phosphates, fatty synthetic acids, ammonium chlorides, phosphorus, catalysts, phosphorous acid, sulfuric carbon, tyres, etc.

In the course of 15 years the cost of chemical goods manufactured in Romania has risen 8 times. At the present time the chemical industry accounts for 11 per cent of Romania's industrial production. During the 1978-1980 five-year plan period, 570 production facilities in the chemical industry went into operation — over 95 per cent of them relying on home technology and mutually beneficial contacts between specialists. As for the public at large they are introduced to present-day Romanian chemical industry.

Participation in the "Chemistry-82" Exhibition facilitates a useful exchange of experience and mutually beneficial contacts between specialists. As for the public at large they are introduced to present-day Romanian chemical industry.

Gennady LEONOV

The socialist countries play a major role in trade and coope-



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АЭРОФЛОТ

Soviet airlines

ON ORDER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Engineers at the Czechoslovak Sigma association, which specializes in the manufacture of irrigation equipment, have undertaken to fulfill the long-term trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the current five-year plan period, 12 major stationary pumping stations are to be delivered to the USSR by 1985. Sigma will also provide additional equipment as follows: 440 portable pumping installations, 1,390 sets of moveable installations, and 1,500 catalyptic sprinklers. What is more, to ensure uninterrupted operations, Czechoslovakia will increase its yearly supply of shale by 4.5 million tonnes a year.

Large consignments of Soviet Yunos-402 transistor TV sets have arrived in Skopje, Yugoslavia. The sets were supplied in parts and their assembling is being carried out by the Interimpex company.

This year, Hungarian shipbuilders are to manufacture a prototype of a 2,400 hp pushing lug and a five-tonne crane for operation in Siberian ports at temperatures down to 40 degrees below zero. It is also planned to design a 35-tonne sea-going floating crane.

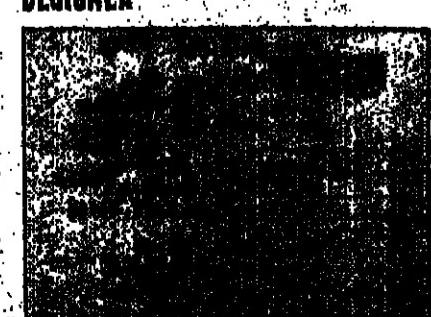
Under the contract with Traktorexport and the Aviatsport, two Soviet companies have signed with their Cuban counterpart, Tractorolimport and Aviatsport, this country is to supply Cuba with nearly 4,000 YuMZ-6AM, MTZ-80 and K-700A and other types of tractors, as well as a consignment of sowing and fertilizing machines, and 10,000 cars Ladas, Moskviches, and other makes.

The All-Union Association of Aviopromimport has signed a number of contracts with the Italian firms of Comau, Rino Baroni and FATA under which the Togliatti car factory is to receive Italian pneumatic lines for drilling, distribution shafts, machine cylinder blocks and crankshafts and for welding doors, and other technological

At the present time Czechoslovak irrigation equipment helps moisturize millions of hectares of agricultural land in many different parts of the Soviet Union. Engineers from both countries have developed improved designs for the equipment, including block-pumping stations (distinguished for being easy to assemble) which are now being jointly produced by plants in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile, Czechoslovak agriculturists are interested in the long-arm Soviet-made Fregat and Kuban sprinkling installations which are particularly well suited to the conditions found in the republic's fields.

Philately

TRIBUTE TO AIRCRAFT DESIGNER



On the 40th anniversary since the opening of the design bureau named after Academician Tupolev, a postcard with a stamp of an original design, has been released by the USSR Ministry of Communications. The picture on the card is the emblem of the design bureau — the Tu-144, a modern plane designed by the Tupolev Bureau. The stamp costs low, 10 kopeks.